Summary of Greek NT Morphological Codes

Version 3.0 has a new Greek New Testament morphology database based on Friberg's Analytical Greek New Testament. As a result of this change, the morphological coding system has changed as well. Codes for the Greek New Testament are constructed from the following table. To construct a code for a part of speech in column one, you begin with the letter in column one and append one character from each non-blank column in the same row (sometimes the character will be a dash). Codes constructed may have a '+' either prefixed or postfixed to indicate that there is a relationship between the form under analysis and something in its context. Relative pronouns may also have a '-' prefixed which indicates that in context it is without antecedent. The way it works should be immediately obvious after you have studied the table for a while.

A complete list of all the codes that occur in the Greek New Testament, along with their translations, can be examined by calling up the Morphology Assistant, choosing the Greek New Testament, and clicking on the "codes" button. Examining this table is a good way to learn the coding system.

N noun	**P** pronoun	N nom G gen D dat A acc V voc	M masculine F feminine N neuter -	1 1st per 2 2nd per 3 3rd per -	S sing P pl		
V verb	I indicative S subjunctive O optative M imperative N infinitive P participle R participle (imperative sense)	P pres I imper F future A aorist R perfect L pluperf	A active M middle P passive E mid or pass D middle dep O passive dep N mid or pass dep	N nom G gen D dat A acc V voc -	M masc F fem N neut -	1 1st per 2 2nd per 3 3rd per	S sing P pl
A adjective	P pronomial B adverb -	C cardinal O ordinal R relative I indefinite T interrog D demonst M Compar S superl	N nom G gen D dat A acc V voc -	M masc F fem N neut -	1 1st per 2 2nd per -	S sing P pl	
D determiner (definite art)	N nom G gen D dat A acc V voc	M masc F fem N neut	S sing P pl				
P preposition	G gen D dat A acc						
C conjunction	C coordinating H superordinating S subordinating						
Q particle	N negative S sentence T interrogative V verbal						

There are a number of cases where the Friberg tags are reported as compound tags, i.e. tags composed of two tags separated by a special code. These codes are enumerated as follows:

Code	Meaning
/	This indicates two separate readings from which the reader must choose. It is a simple "or" connector.
!	This indicates that there are two or more possible parsings depending on how the text is punctuated or accented.
&	This usually indicates the presence of crasis.
^	This indicates that one form "functions as" another.

Friberg also uses plus signs before and after tags for various purposes as follows:

1. They are used to to indicate verbal periphrastics. The pluses are placed on the side of the tag on which the pairing occurs.
2. They are also used (always on the right side) to indicate the unexpected location of an antecedent incorporated into a relative phrase.
3. They are also used to show that two adjacent words may be taken as a single word analyzed by a single tag.

For more details consult the printed lexicon, *The Analytical Greek New Testament* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1994), Barbara and Timothy Friberg, pp. 799 and following.